

DAILY NEWS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1878

ORGAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The News Building, No. 6 Martin Street

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Congressional Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT:

ALFRED M. WADDELL

at New Haven

FOR CONGRESS, SIXTH DISTRICT:

WALTER L. STEELE

of Rockingham

FOR CONGRESS, SEVENTH DISTRICT:

ROBERT F. ARMFIELD

of Ireland

ELECTION, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH

Congressional Convention.

A Convention of the Democrats and Con-

servatives of the Fourth District, will be held

in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday the 22nd

day of August next, for the purpose of

nominating a candidate for Congress. Each

county will be entitled to one vote for every

one hundred votes and fractional part over

any, given for Gov. Vance in 1876.

By order of District Ex. Committee,

J. H. A. LONDON, Jr.,

Chairman.

The Democratic papers in the District will

please copy.

Fifth Congressional District.

The Democratic Convention for this Dis-

trict will be held in Greensboro on Thursday,

August 15th, 1878.

By order of the Executive Committee,

GEO. H. GREGORY, Chairman.

GREENSBORO, N. C., July 17, 1878.

The Democrats of Granville, in

County Convention, have appointed de-

legates from each township to the

Congressional nominating Convention

which is to assemble in this city on the

22nd inst. No preference was expressed

as to the candidate.

Our table on the first page has been

erroneous in giving the name of one

Republican as elected in the 36th Sena-

tory District. Jno. G. Bynum and A.

M. Erwin, Esqs., are the Democratic

Senators elect from the District. Both

gentlemen made a gallant fight, and

have been returned by signally hand-

some majorities.

The Wilmington Review states the

whole case in a nut-shell in the following

words: "It is not the election of

Independents that has done the people

and the party any injury, but the effect

they have had in the canvass by divid-

ing the Democratic vote and giving the

Radicals a chance to play their little

game successfully."

"The solidity of the South does not

seem to be as solid as it was," says a

leading Radical paper in Massachusetts,

referring to the recent election in this

State. It is just such taunts from such

sources that we like to hear. If New

England Radical glorification over

Southern Democratic defection don't

help to cure the evil, nothing will.

We admit the communication of

"Alma" with pleasure. While we join

issue with our correspondent as to the

propriety of breaking organization even

with respect to minor offices, we hail

with gratification the declaration that

he, and others like him, will be faithful

and true to the party colors in Novem-

ber. Let this be done and all will be

right.

Ben Butler has interviewed Kearney,

the California agitator. B. is a rich

man, while Kearney believes that prop-

erty is a crime. Ben has been a vig-

orous waver of the "bloody shirt,"

while Kearney is strong on the "ragged

shirt." Behind these two, but soon

to mingle in lamorous blending, there

will probably be in the next political

campaign a pretty large party basing

its claim for recognition on what the

Washington Post calls the negative

indictment for profanity the record

should set out the profane words

that the court may judge of

their quality. Why not? When un-

dered by the court, the oath of

virtue, in the cause of innocence and

virtue, we are assured that, when it

comes to be not down in Heaven's high

charity, the recording angel blotted it

out with a tear. How the information

was arrived at, we have no means of

knowing, but such is the figurative as-

sertation. And who does not remem-

ber the famous colloquy in one of Scott's

novels, in which, if we mis'ake not, the

Earl of Bradwardine bore part, where

the "quality" of drunkenness received

so critical an analysis, and the stages of

oblivion and obnoxious were so experimen-

tally discussed. We can well imagine

that the quality of many a profane ob-

scuration would be mightily affected or

mitigated by the provocation; and there-

fore Judge Faircloth is not so far

wrong, after all. If, for instance, the

Judge himself were ever inclined (as we

are sure he is not) to indulge in expletives,

a retiring fusillade at the sugges-

tion of a Democratic bench would

be promptly condoned and forgiven

under the circumstances, and in view

of the change!

There appear to be hopeless contra-

dictions and absurdities in the recom-

mendations of all the representative

workmen who present themselves

before the Congressional Committee,

now examining into the labor question

in New York. There is not a man who

reads these lines who can not find

among his acquaintance an intelligent

mechanic who can make more sensible

suggestions than those offered by these

persons who have been thrust forward,

or thrust themselves forward, as "rep-

resentative" workmen.

There was an amusing colloquy on

Friday between Robert H. Bartholomew,

chairman of a delegation from the

"socialist labor party of America," and

one of the committee, concerning

the proper division of money earned.

Bartholomew was asked whether if a

man earned \$10,000 he should not be

paid that amount. The answer was

"certainly." "Then supposing a man

earns \$4,000, he is to be paid that

amount?" "Certainly," again said

Bartholomew. "Then, supposing that

the man that earns \$10,000 doesn't

spend but \$4,000, what is he to do with

the other \$6,000?" "Divide it up be-

tween different co-operative societies,"

answered Bartholomew. "Then," said

the committee, "if he is to give up

\$6,000, what is the use of his trying to

earn \$10,000?" Whereat Bartholomew

subsided.

The Electoral Commission.

Menton Marble, formerly of the New

York World, who stands in the most

intimate relations to Mr. Tilden, is out

in a lengthy explanation of that gen-

tleman's course previous to and during

the pendency of the Electoral Commis-

sion bill. The statement is corrobor-

ated, in the main, by the declarations of

Mr. Waterson in his recent controver-

sy with the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt on

the same subject. It is evident that

Mr. Tilden's views and plans have been

misunderstood and misrepresented, and

that he was hostile to the creation of

the Commission. To use the language

of one of his contemporaneous telegrams,

"nothing but great and certain public

danger, not to be escaped in any other

way, could excuse such a measure."

Heaven knows we have no word of

apology or toleration for the fraudulent

abuse of its power and disregard of its

obligations by the Electoral Com-

mission. We have no syllable of

of representative Southern gentlemen,

familiar as, unfortunately, we have

been with the perfidy and crimes of the

Radical party.

The Democratic party of this country

will not have accomplished its mission

until it shall have been rewarded for its

patriotism and patience in the momen-

tous crisis referred to,—until it shall

have obtained that control of the gov-

ernment of which it has been fraudu-

lently and infamously despoiled. With

a view to the perpetration of the Rad-

ical party in power, Grant, the in-

quandant despot who was ready to use

the army to crush the public will in 1870,

is to be nominated for a third term in

1880, in defiance of the spirit of the

Constitution and the genius of our

institutions. The Congressional elec-

tions to take place in November may

determine, virtually, the next Presi-

dential contest. At all events, they

will decide whether, if the country shall

again be cursed with a Radical Presi-

dent, whether Grant or any one else,

we are to have a check, in a Democratic

Congress, on the corruption, the usur-

pations and the oppositions of such

rule. In such an issue the people of the

South are vitally interested. Upon its

solution depend their dearest rights,

if not their very political existence.

To disorganize or divide the Democratic

party now, in the face of such perils and

responsibilities, were a folly and a crime

which words are impotent to measure.

Democrats of North Carolina, any one

Congressional District in our State may

solve the tremendous problem before us!

To state the case is the most imperious

incense to duty!

Inland Navigation.

We have been favored with a copy of

a memorial addressed to the Congress

of the United States by the President

and Directors of the Albemarle and

Chesapeake Canal Company. The pa-

per is devoted to an exhaustive state-

ment of the alleged advantages of the

route through the Albemarle and Ches-

apeake Canal over that through the

Dismal Swamp Canal, in avoiding the

dangerous coast of our State by the

cheapest, quickest and most practicable

route. It is prepared with great care

and presents many striking facts and

figures.

As we approach 1880, we believe the

Democrats, the hungry "outs" includ-

ed, will naturally be drawn closer to-

gether. All will see the all the South-

ern States are necessary to ensure the

election of a Democratic President.

The loss of a single one of these States

might result in the election of Grant.

All will see this if they do not now, and

the more so inasmuch as the task of

the Independent busy-bodies are not

greatly increased as the hour of final

victory draws near. The man who

does not want to weaken the only or-

ganization that can achieve such a vic-

tory will deserve and will assuredly re-

ceive all the punishment that the or-

ganization can inflict. And no one will

have an equitable right to protest

against such a course of natural justice,

or the power to give such a protest any

weight whatever.—Atlanta (Ga.) Con-

stitution.

Vegetine.

For Dropsy.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., Oct. 19, 1877.

DR. H. R. STEVENS:

It is a pleasure to give my testimony for

your valuable medicine. I was sick for a

long time with Dropsy, and the doctor's

care. He said it was Water between the

Heart and Liver. I received no benefit

